

VOL. VI. NO. 9. NOVEMBER 1, 1917

PRICE TEN CENTS

# The New York Times MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

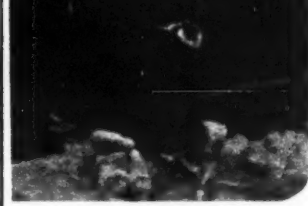


Notice to Reader—  
When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp alongside of this notice, hand same to any postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front.  
No wrapping—no address.  
A. S. HURLESON,  
Postmaster-General.

A BRITISH TANK FROM THE  
BATTLE FRONT IN THE LIBERTY  
LOAN PARADE, NEW YORK  
CITY, OCT. 25, 1917.  
(© Kadel & Herbert.)



# Improved Machinery for Feeding Our Soldiers



Above—General view of the line of ovens for baking bread at Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Above—New type of army field kitchen recently tested at New Haven.  
(© Brown & Dawson.)

At right—Another type of field kitchen, detachable from the motor truck.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



The photographs above show some of the new methods for feeding the new American armies. The one at the top was taken at Camp Upton

and shows a line of ovens for baking bread. The second picture is of a new type of army field kitchen recently tested at New Haven, Conn.

It can serve three hot meals a day to 2,000 men, and provide enough coffee for 1,000 men every ten minutes. The third picture shows an-

other type of field kitchen, a feature of which is that it can be detached from its truck. It was used successfully during the Mexican campaign.



Montenegro's King as He Appears  
in Exile from His Native Land



THIS NEW PHOTOGRAPH OF KING NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO SHOWS HIM IN DIFFERENT ATTIRE FROM THAT HE USUALLY WORE BEFORE HIS LITTLE COUNTRY WAS INVADED. STANDING BESIDE HIM IS HIS SON-IN-LAW, THE KING OF ITALY. INSET—KING NICHOLAS IN HIS NATIONAL COSTUME.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



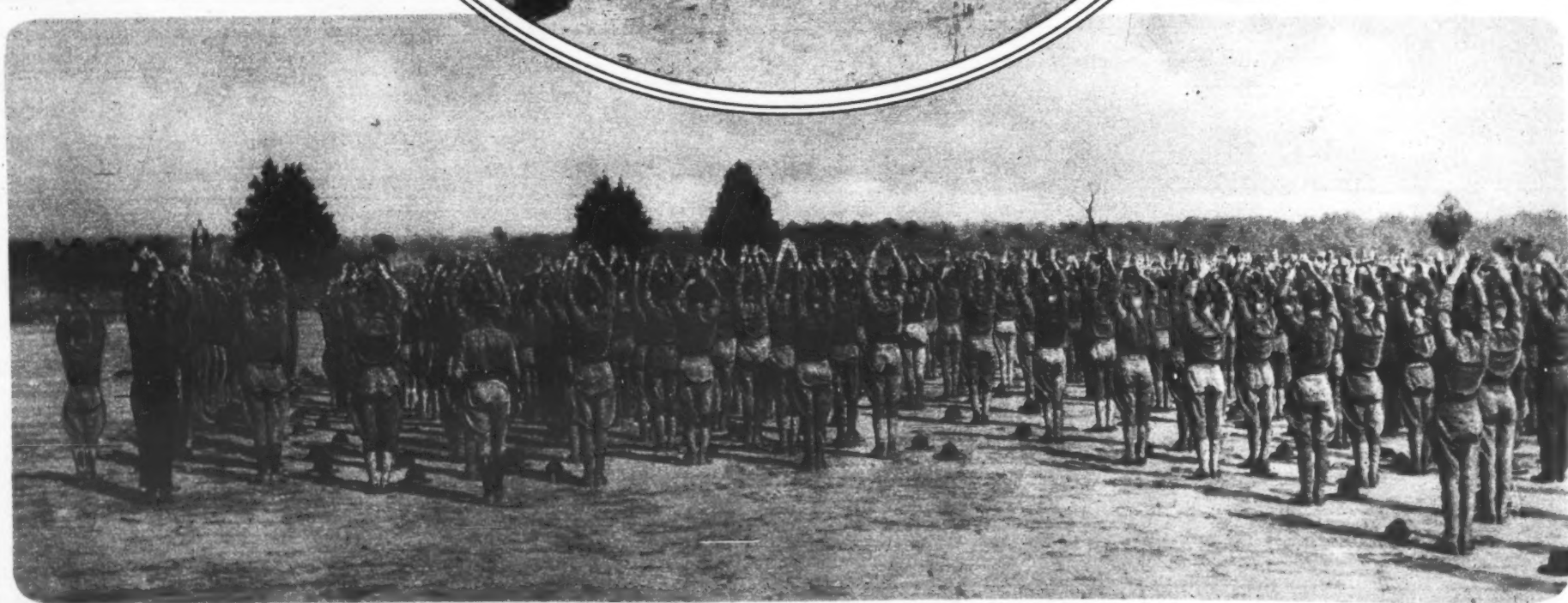
# Sixteen Weeks of Intensive Training for New Army Divisions



Above — AL-  
THOUGH  
THESE MEN  
OF THE NEW  
ARMY HAVE  
NOT YET RE-  
CEIVED  
THEIR UNI-  
FORMS, THEY  
HAVE THE  
THE MOST  
IMPORTANT  
PART OF  
THEIR EQUIP-  
MENT.



At left—CAV-  
ALRYMEN AT  
CAMP Mc-  
CLELLAN, AN-  
NISTON, ALA-  
BAMA,  
CLEANING  
SADDLES  
AND HAR-  
NESS AND  
GETTING  
READY FOR  
INSPECTION.



DRIFTED MEN AT CAMP LEE, PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, GOING THROUGH SETTING UP EXERCISES FOR THE PURPOSES OF MAKING THEM PHYSICALLY FIT.



# Before They Are Ready to Leave American Shores



INSTRUCTION IN VOLLEY FIRING. OTHER UNITS ARE SEEN GOING THROUGH DIFFERENT PHASES OF INTENSIVE TRAINING.

TRAINING is now proceeding at the numerous camps of the new American armies in accordance with the recently announced scheme of the War Department. It is based upon a sixteen weeks' course of the most intensive kind of work in the open varied with lectures by American and Allied officers who are experts in modern warfare. After this course the new divisions will be regarded as ready for duty abroad. Great stress is laid upon the necessity for night training. Trench raiding, scouting, trench building, and operations of all kinds which may be called for in actual combat will be duplicated at the camps through the night hours. Target practice runs through the entire course, and the schedules call for forty hours' training each week. A striking feature of the program is the fact that practically the entire sixteen weeks will be devoted to training individuals, platoons, and companies. Brigade, divisional, and

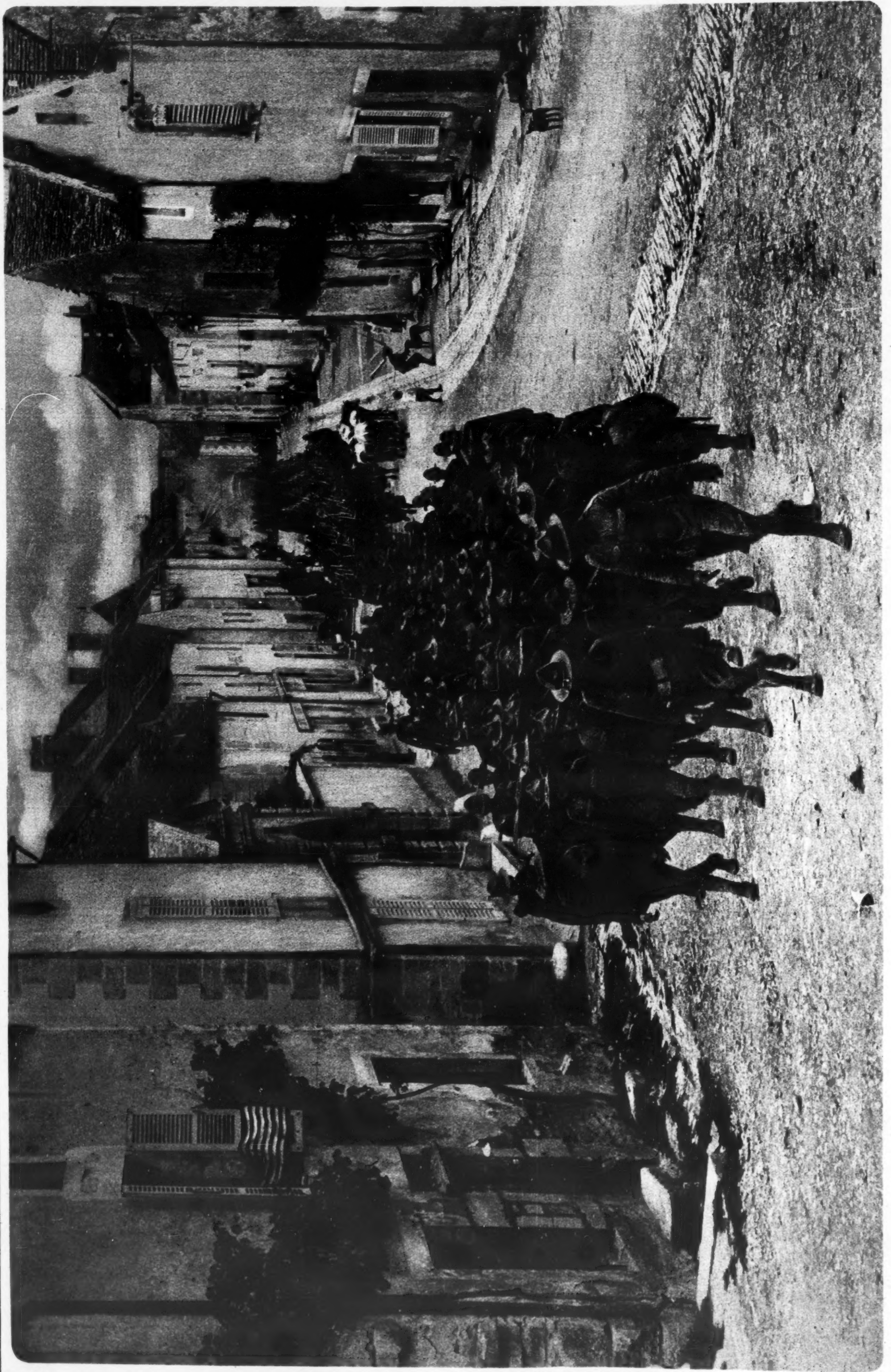
even regimental exercises are reserved for a later period with some minor exception during the last weeks. New elements will be injected into the training each week so that every phase of modern trench warfare will be dealt with. The lecture program is calculated to show the soldier, not only just what he is to expect at the front, but also what will be his duties in all circumstances of war. Lectures with graphic illustrations will show all that three years of war have brought of gas attacks, bombing, and of bayonet work. First aid instruction holds a high place, for wounded soldiers today must depend largely upon themselves and their immediate neighbors in a shell-torn trench for first treatment. The instruction starts with that of individual soldiers, changes gradually until the squad of eight men spend most of their time in joint drill, which merges into platoon operations, and finally into company training.

(Photos © International Film Service.)



A TYPICAL SCENE AT A NEW ARMY CAMP. THE MEN IN THE FOREGROUND ARE READY WITH PICK AND SHOVEL TO START TRENCH DIGGING.





AMERICAN TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH A VILLAGE NEAR THEIR TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE  
(Photo from Pays de France.)



# United States Troops Learning New Lessons in France



SINCE GERMAN AIRPLANES HAVE BEGUN TO TRY TO BOMB THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS TRAINING IN FRANCE, OUR MEN HAVE HAD TO LEARN ANTI-AIRCRAFT METHODS, AS SHOWN IN THIS PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN A VILLAGE STREET.

(© International Film Service.)



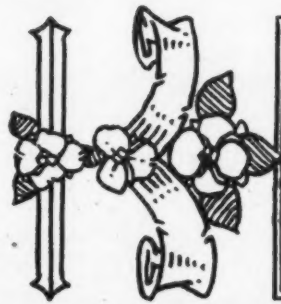
AMERICAN SOLDIERS LEARNING TO THROW HAND GRENADES AT THEIR TRAINING CAMP NEAR THE FRENCH FRONT.

(Photo from Pictorial Press.)

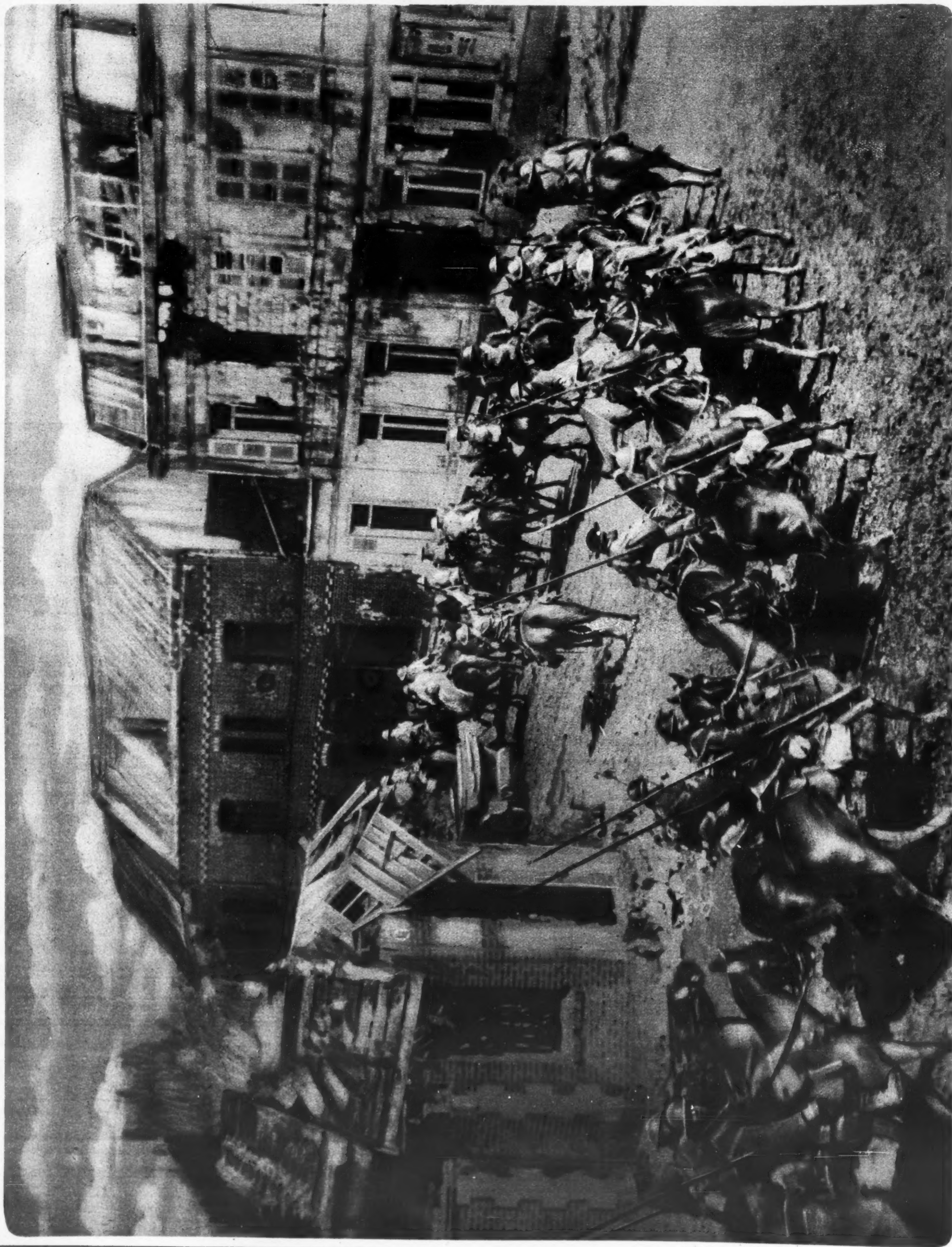
00007



# British Lancers Once More on the Fields of France



Units of the famous British cavalry regiments known as the Lancers have been in evidence once more on the Western front. During most of the time since the opening weeks of the war cavalry has played little or no part as cavalry, but has been used for the most part in the same way as infantry in the new warfare of the trenches. But in the more recent phases of the fighting cavalry is again of use, as is shown in this photograph. *Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.*





# On the British Fighting Front in Flanders



A BRITISH  
PATROL WAR-  
ILY SEEKING  
SHELTER  
AMID RUINS  
WHICH  
OFTEN PRO-  
VIDE BETTER  
QUARTERS  
THAN THEY  
PROMISE AT  
FIRST SIGHT.

(British Official  
Photo from  
Underwood &  
Underwood.)



Above — A  
GERMAN CON-  
CRETE GUN  
POSITION  
NEAR LENS  
CAPTURED  
BY CANADI-  
ANS.

(Canadian Official  
Photo from  
Western News-  
paper Union.)



At left — A  
BRITISH  
ARMY SUR-  
GEON GIVING  
FIRST AID AT  
A CAPTURED  
GERMAN AM-  
MUNITION  
DUMP.

(British Official  
Photo.)



## Men from the Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain and

WITH the gradual diminution of their man-power through casualties, the British and French Governments are compelled to draw in increasing numbers upon the colored peoples inhabiting their various imperial possessions. The natives of these dependencies are employed mainly for all kinds of work which require muscle and sinew rather than intelligence, but for the most part not exposed to danger on the front. Some, however, are fighting men. Although very few of them have any grasp of the ideas involved in the war, they are proving themselves loyal and cheerful workers for the cause of the Allies, and with their European experience will go back to their native lands considerably less unsophisticated and more receptive to the ways of modern civilization. In the general settlement involving the rights of small nations the problem of the colored subject races does not enter, but is a separate question which will, however, come up for discussion in connection with the exploitation of the undeveloped portions of the globe. These peoples are not at the stage of civilization which leads to the establishment of democratic institutions, but it is now recognized by all enlightened thinkers that their treatment must no longer be based upon the exclusive interests of the dominant nations. The services of the subject peoples to the Allies' cause, it is now agreed, deserve some reward from their rulers.

*At right—SOLDIERS FROM ANNAM, A STATE OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.*  
(French Official Photograph.)



TROOPS FROM BURMA, PART OF BRITAIN'S GREATEST POSSESSION, THE INDIAN EMPIRE. THEY ARE SPENDING A LEISURELY HOUR DISCUSSING THE WAR AS THEY SEE IT.

(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



# France Who Are Working for the Cause of the Allies



Above—  
BRITISH  
INDIAN  
TROOPS  
READING  
NEWS-  
PAPERS IN  
THEIR NA-  
TIVE LAN-  
GUAGE,  
(British Official  
Photo from  
Underwood &  
Underwood.)



At Left—  
NATIVES OF  
TUNISIA, A  
FRENCH  
AFRICAN  
COLONY, GO-  
ING TO THE  
RECRUIT-  
ING OFFICE  
TO VOLUN-  
TEER.  
(Photo from  
Pays de France.)



A RECRUITING DEPOT IN TUNISIA WHERE THE NATIVES ARE VOLUNTEERING  
TO SERVE WITH THE ARMIES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(Photo from Pays de France.)



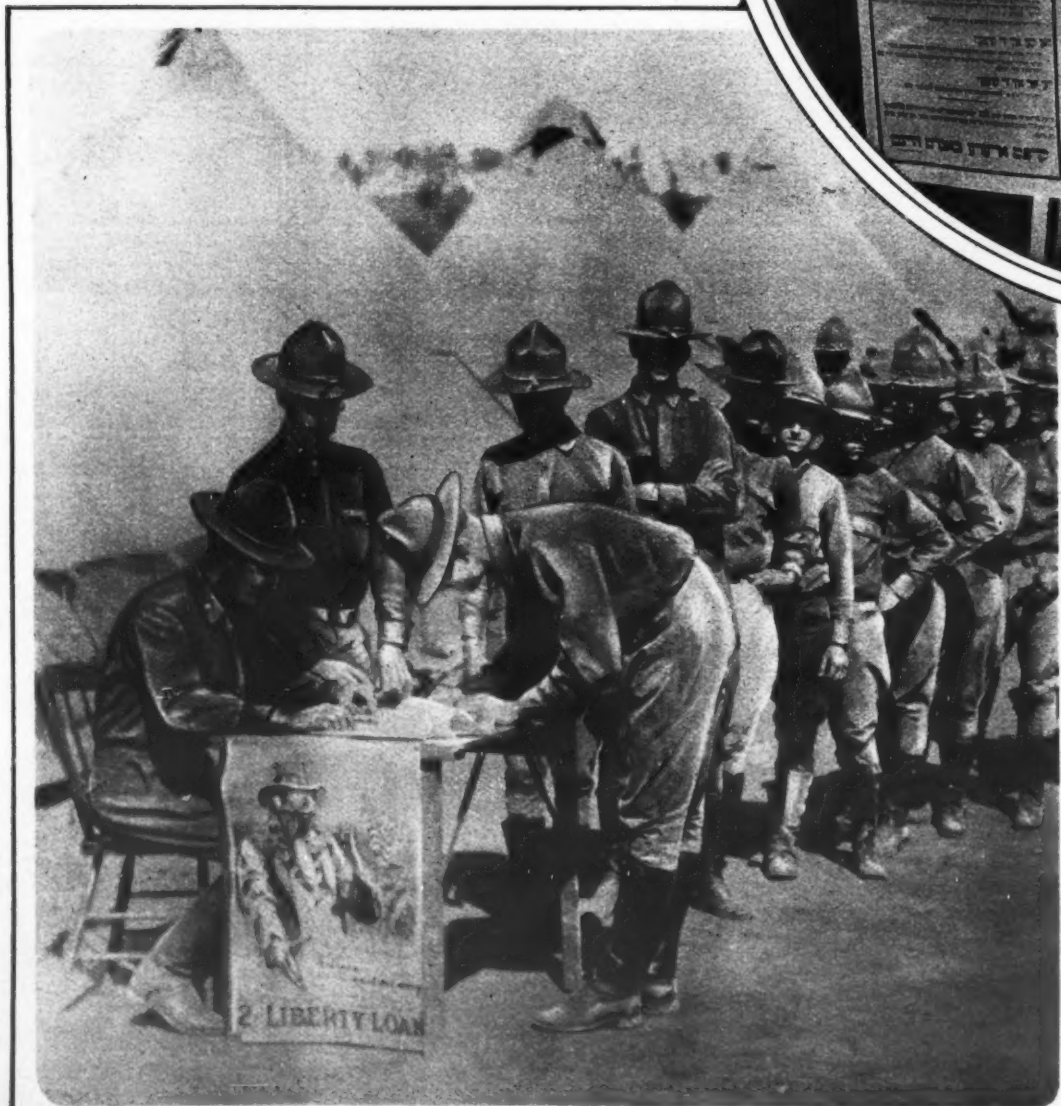
Every Element in America's Po  
Raise \$3,000,000,000 for the



IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN EFFORTS WERE MADE BY EVERY RACIAL ELEMENT TO MAKE THE BOND ISSUE A SUCCESS. THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS ITALIANS PUTTING IN THEIR APPLICATIONS.  
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



HARRY LAUNDER APPEALING FOR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS IN NEW YORK.  
(Central News Photo Service.)



MEN OF THE NATIONAL GUARD DIVISION AT CAMP McCLELLAN, ANNISTON, ALABAMA, BUYING LIBERTY BONDS.  
(© International Film Service.)

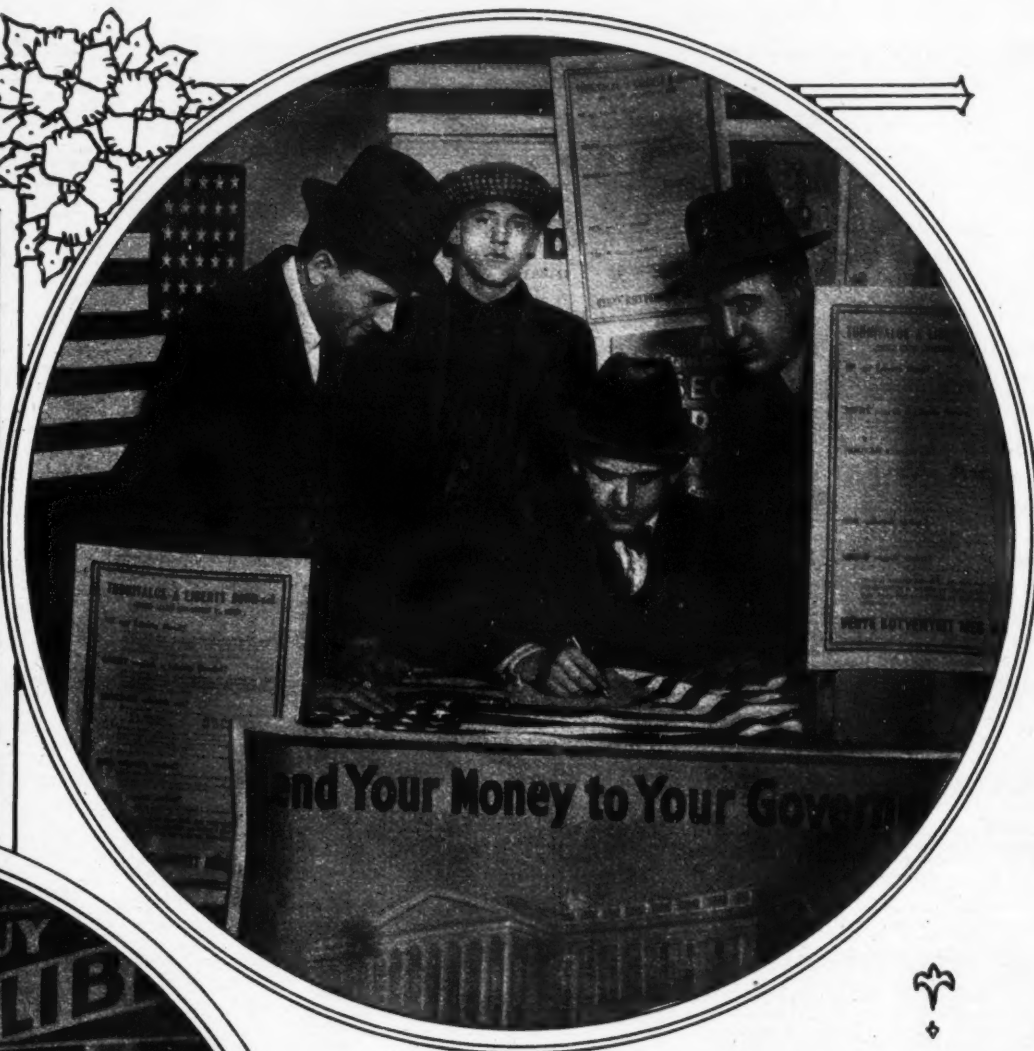
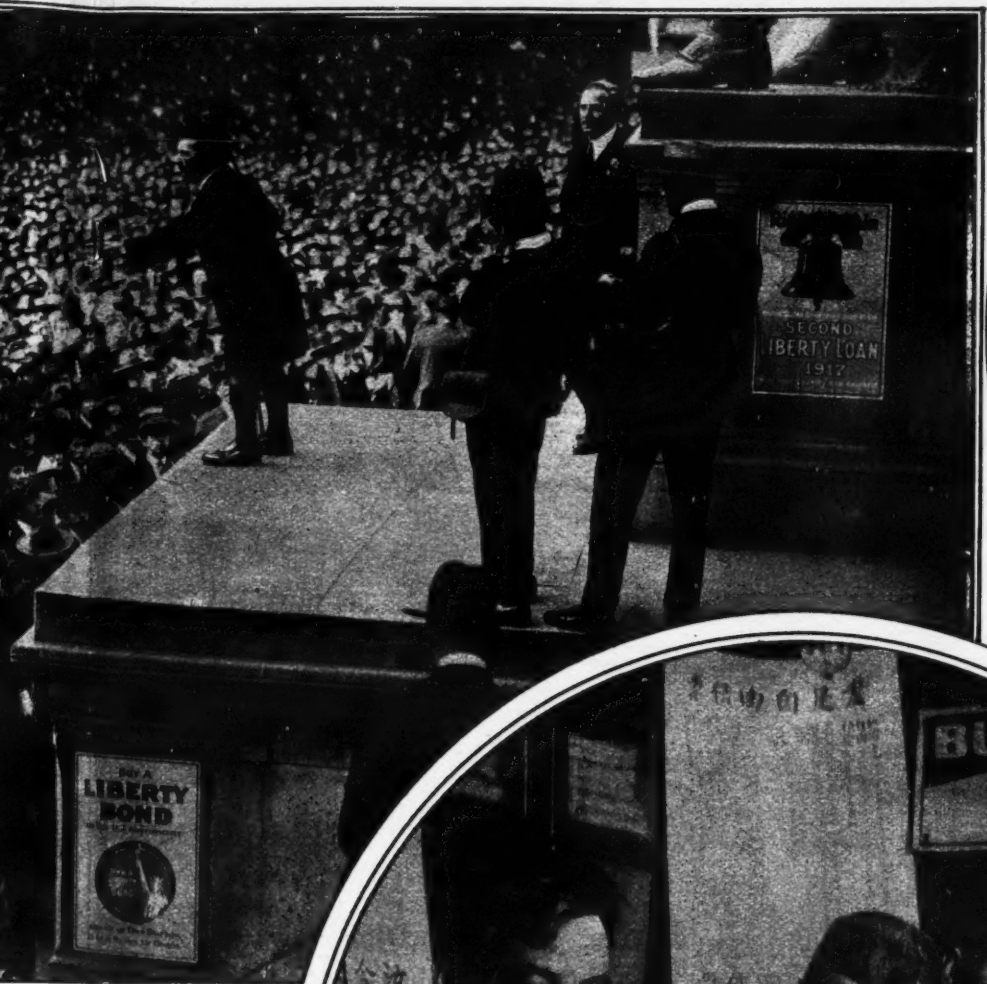
THE APPEAL TO JEWS WHO VALUE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP HAS BEEN POTENT, AND MANY APPLICATIONS, LARGE AND SMALL, HAVE COME FROM THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES.  
(© Western Newspaper Union)



THE LIBERTY LOAN BOOTH OUTSIDE THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY. THE PLACE SHOWN IN THE LEFT OF THE PICTURE ARE PRI  
(© Western Newspaper)



# ca's Population in Campaign to or the Second Liberty Loan



HARRY LAUDER APPEALING FOR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS IN NEW YORK.  
(Central News Photo Service.)



ALTHOUGH THERE ARE LARGE SLAVIC POPULATIONS AIDING THE CENTRAL POWERS, AMERICANS OF SLAVIC ORIGIN ARE NO LESS EAGER TO SEE THE ALLIES WIN THE WAR, AND SO THEY, TOO, HAVE BOUGHT LIBERTY BONDS.  
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



CHINA IS NOW IN THE WAR, AND DENIZENS OF NEW YORK'S CHINATOWN, LIKE CHINESE THROUGHOUT AMERICA, INVESTED THEIR MONEY TO BEAT GERMANY.  
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



PUBLIC LIBRARY AT THE CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE AND CITY. THE PLACARDS APPEALING FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS WERE PRINTED IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.  
(© Western Newspaper Union.)

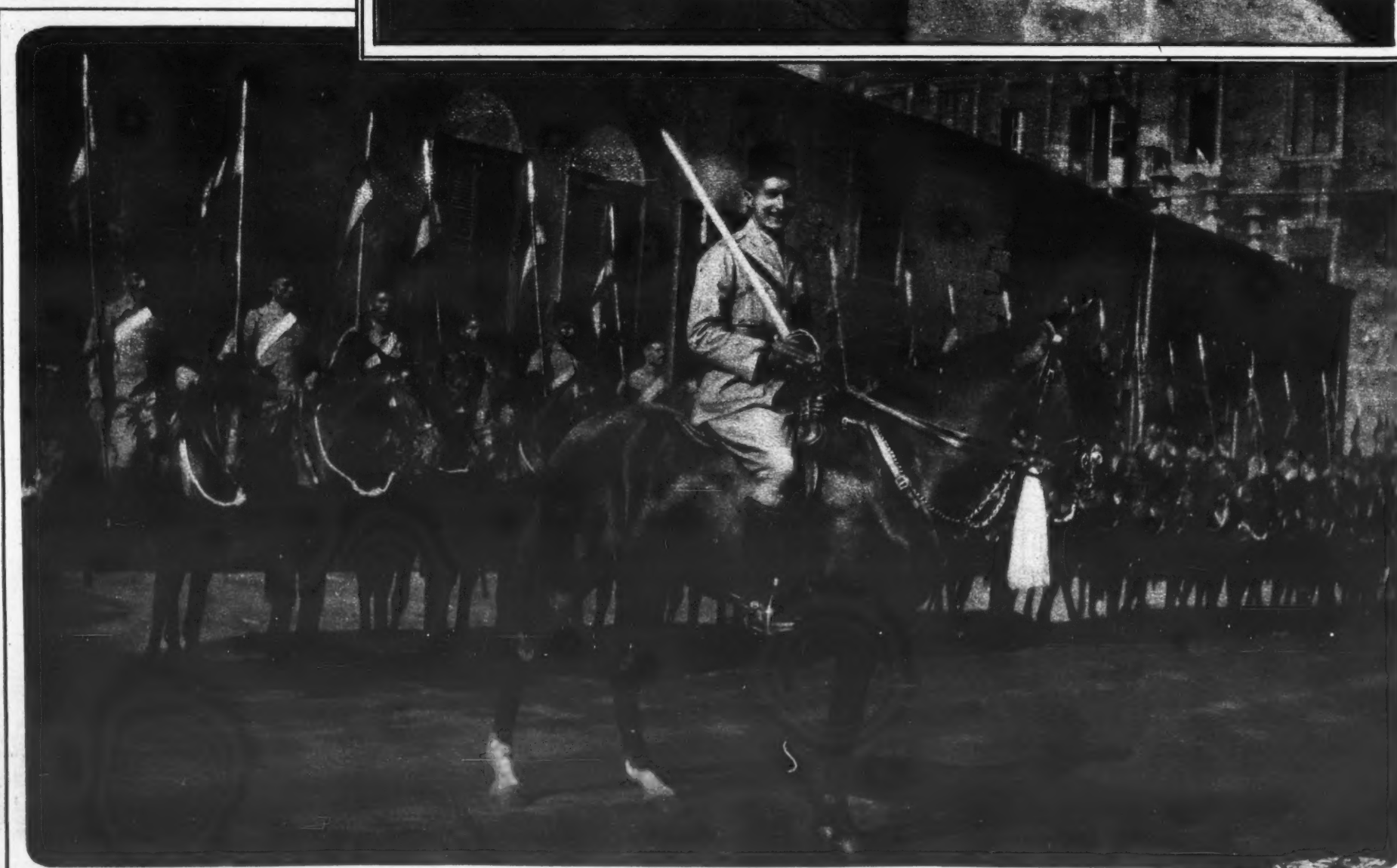
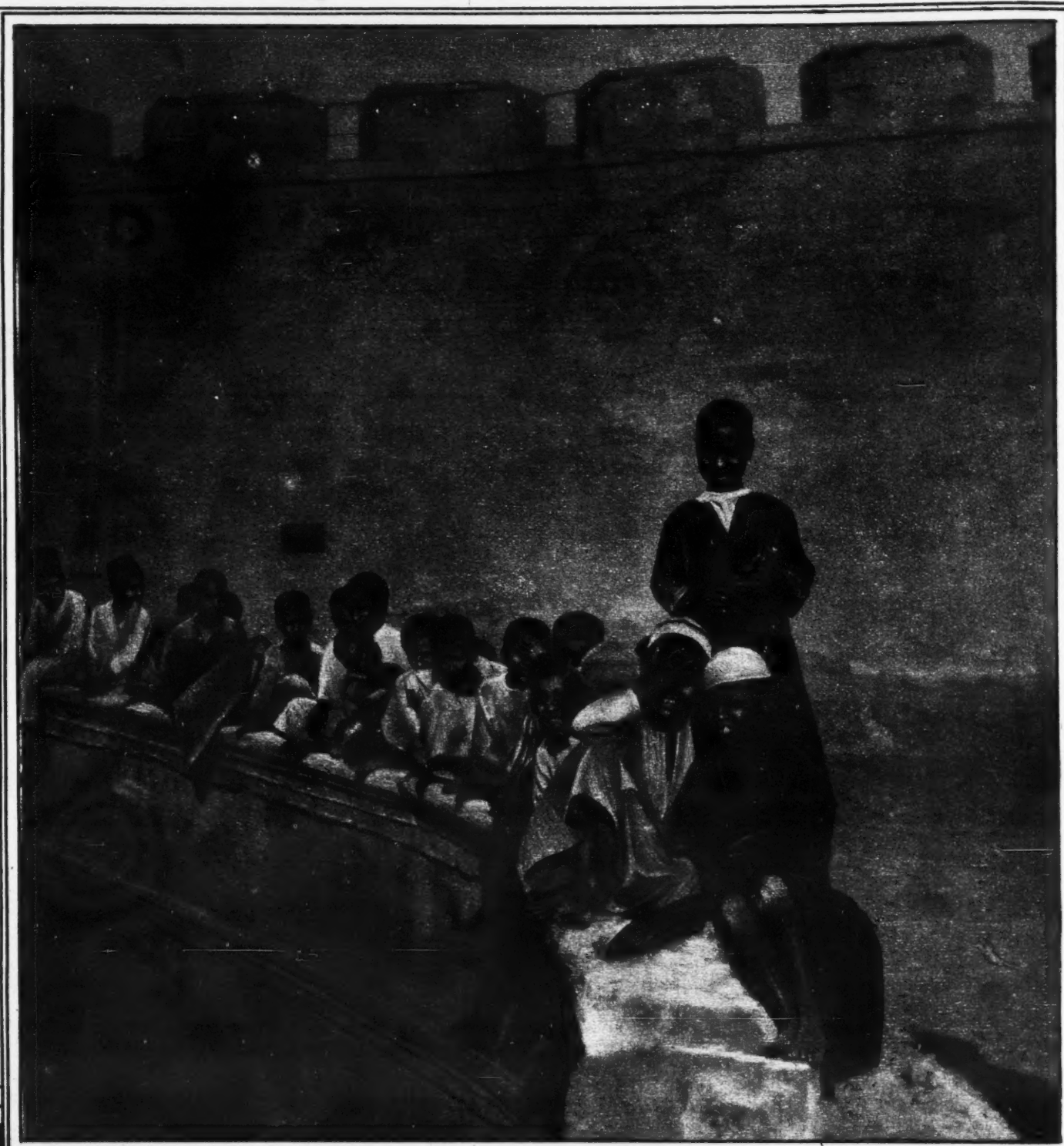
YOUNG AMERICANS IN THE CAMPAIGN TO SUPPLY THE GOVERNMENT WITH "SILVER BULLETS" TO WIN THE WAR.  
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



## Sending the Holy Carpet from Cairo to Mecca

CAIRO has once again been the scene of the brilliant ceremonies attending the annual rite of sending the Holy Carpet to Mecca, the chief religious centre of the Mohammedan world. In 1914 and 1915 the war had made it impossible to travel in Arabia, but last year a strong escort of Egyptian soldiers accompanied the pilgrimage, and the Holy Carpet was safely placed in the sanctuary at Mecca. It should be explained that the Holy Carpet really consists of a great veil for the walls of the Kaaba, or sacred shrine, and the tomb of Abraham, and of a curtain for the entrance to the sanctuary. Each year the Holy Carpet is cut up into pieces, which are sold as relics, and a new veil and curtain are supplied by the Sultan of Egypt. The sending of the new Holy Carpet is part of the great annual pilgrimage to Mecca, whither every faithful Mohammedan must repair at least once in his lifetime. The camel on which the Holy Carpet is carried is a sacred animal, and is not required to work; while a family in Cairo has the hereditary monopoly of making the sacred object and is paid for the work by the Egyptian Government. The day when the Holy Carpet ceremonies take place is a great day of rejoicing for Cairo and Egyptian visitors to the city. Every one turns out in their best attire to participate in the fete, which is gorgeous in the extreme. There is a turn-out of brilliant military escorts, while Oriental pomp and circumstance outshine anything Occidental, for that day at least,

At right—EGYPTIAN CHILDREN WATCHING THE HOLY CARPET PAGEANT FROM THE CITADEL RAMPARTS. (Photo Inter. Film Service.)



THE BODYGUARD OF THE SULTAN OF EGYPT TAKING PART IN THE ANNUAL CEREMONY IN CAIRO IN CONNECTION WITH THE SENDING OF THE HOLY CARPET TO MECCA. THE EGYPTIAN ARMY IS A SEPARATE ORGANIZATION FROM THE BRITISH ARMY, ALTHOUGH EGYPT IS NOW VIRTUALLY A BRITISH DEPENDENCY.

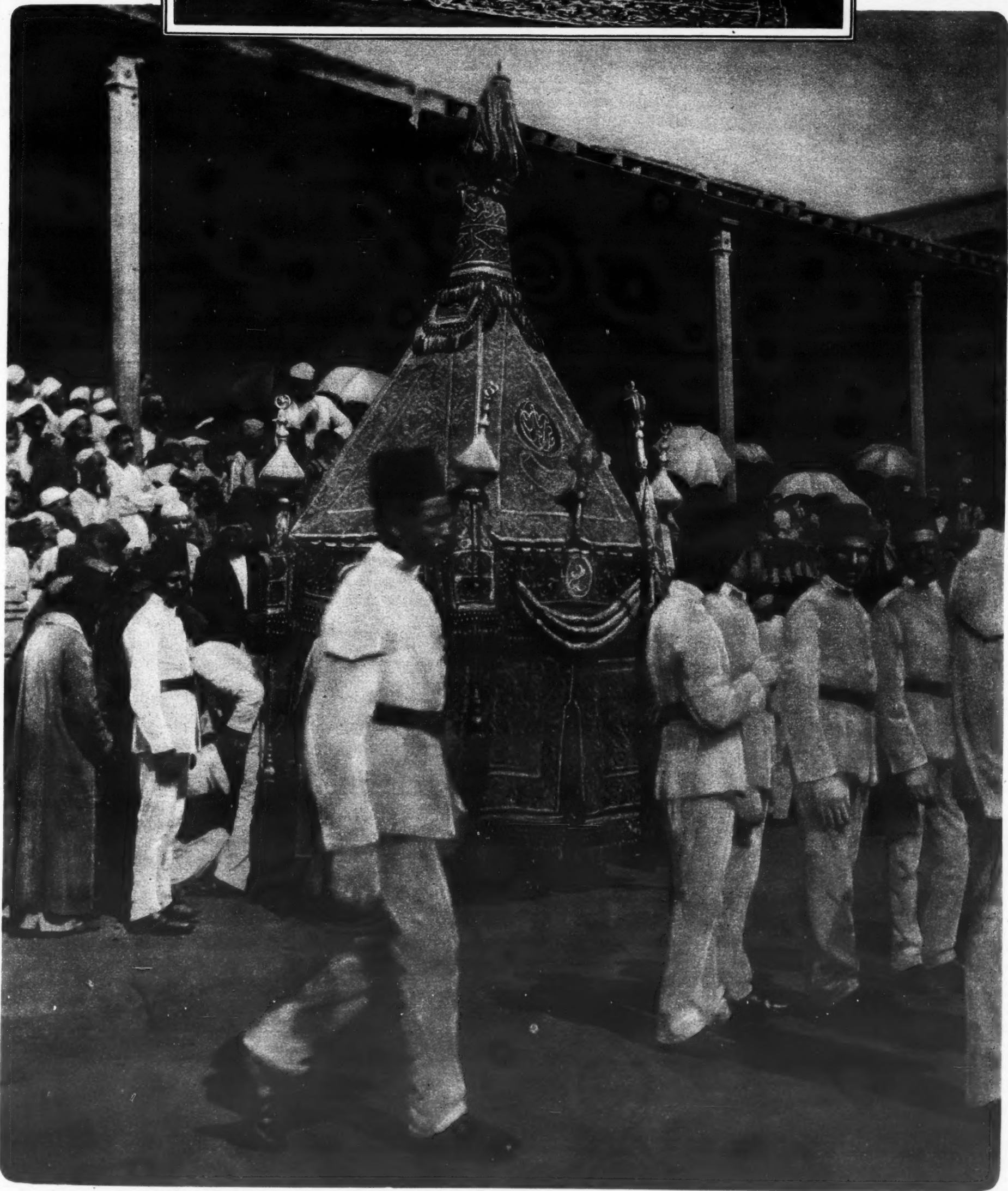
(Photo, International Film Service.)



A right-  
WEAVERS OF  
THE HOLY  
CARPET  
SHOWING IT  
TO VISITORS,  
INCLUDING  
BRITISH SOL-  
DIERS, WHO  
ARE BARE-  
HEADED IN  
DEFERENCE  
TO NATIVE  
SENTIMENT.

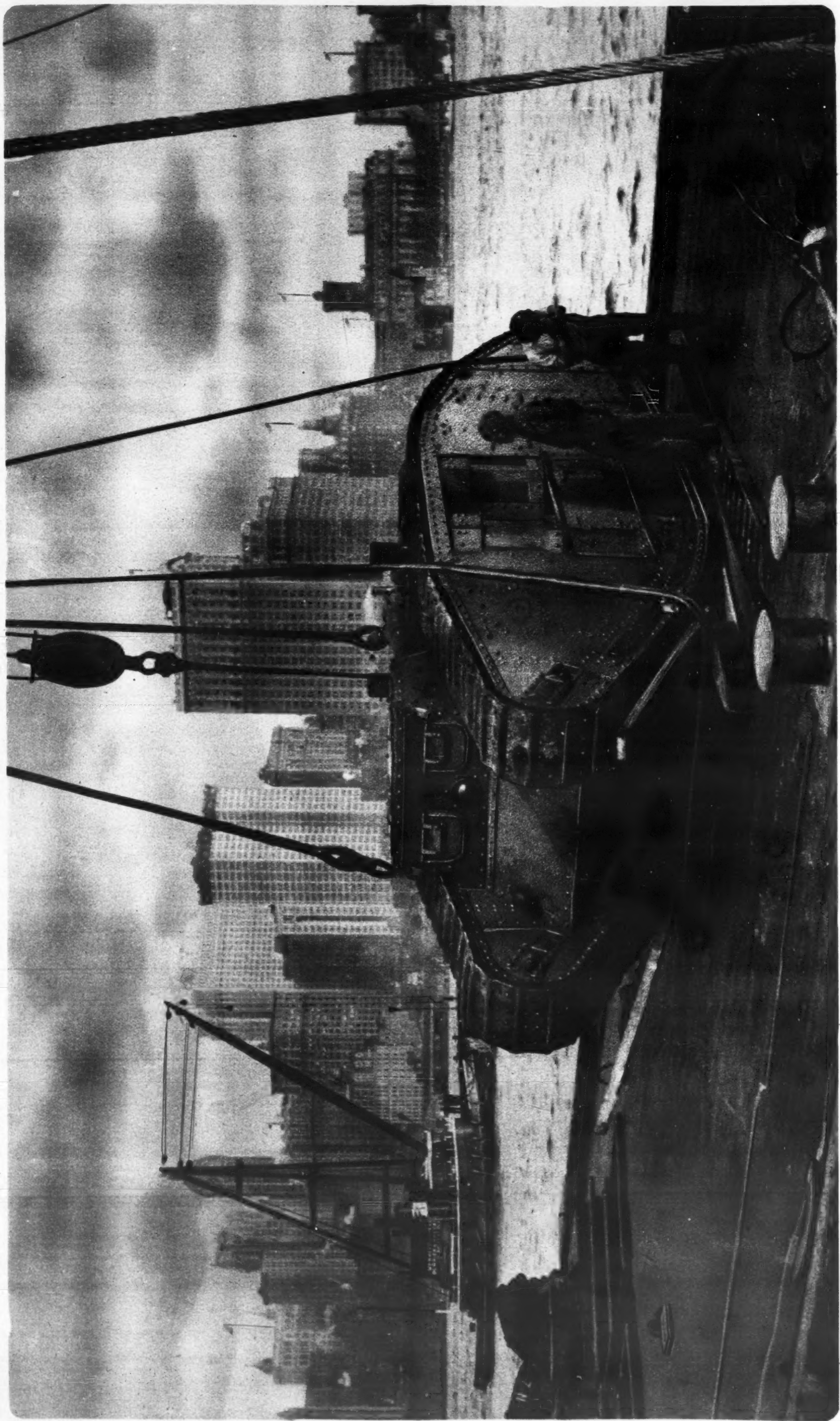


Below — THE  
"MAHMAL,"  
OR EMBLEM  
OF ROYALTY,  
WHICH  
HEADS THE  
HOLY CAR-  
PET PROCES-  
SION IN  
CAIRO EVERY  
YEAR. (I. F. S.)





## A British Tank Seen Against an Unusual Background of New York Skyscrapers

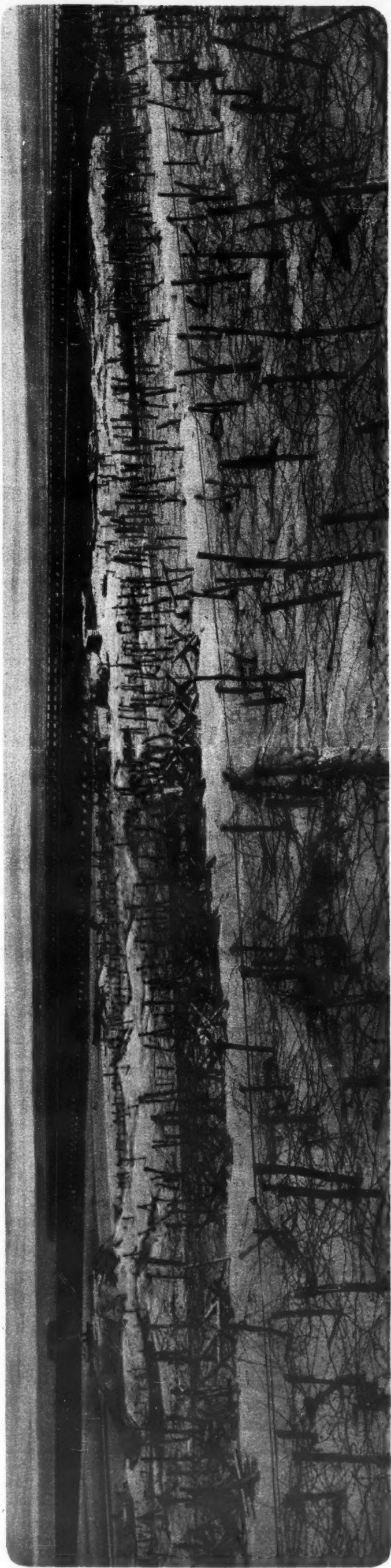


THIS BRITISH TANK WAS ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO ON THE MOVE IN NO MAN'S LAND ON THE WESTERN FRONT, BUT IT IS NOW IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK CITY, WITH ITS CREW OF EIGHT MEN, WHO HAVE ALL SEEN ACTIVE SERVICE, TO GIVE AMERICANS AN OPPORTUNITY OF STUDYING ITS STRUCTURE AND MECHANISM.  
THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS IT BEING LANDED FROM THE STEAMER WHICH BROUGHT IT TO NEW YORK.

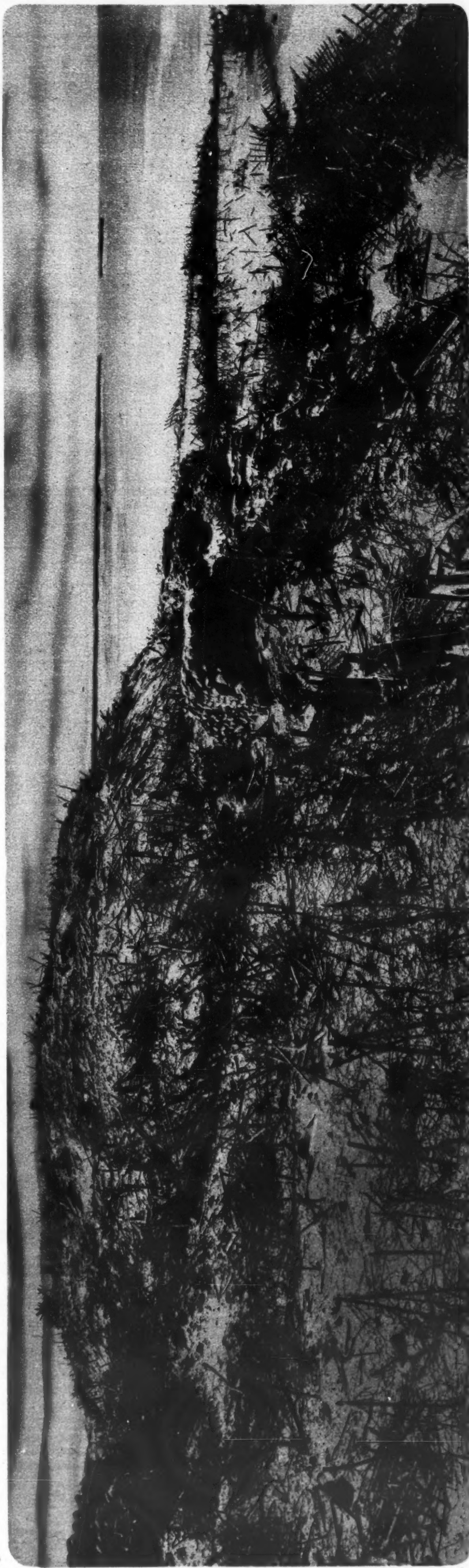
(© International Film Service.)



# Where Beauty and Fashion Once Reigned at the Holiday Resorts of Belgium

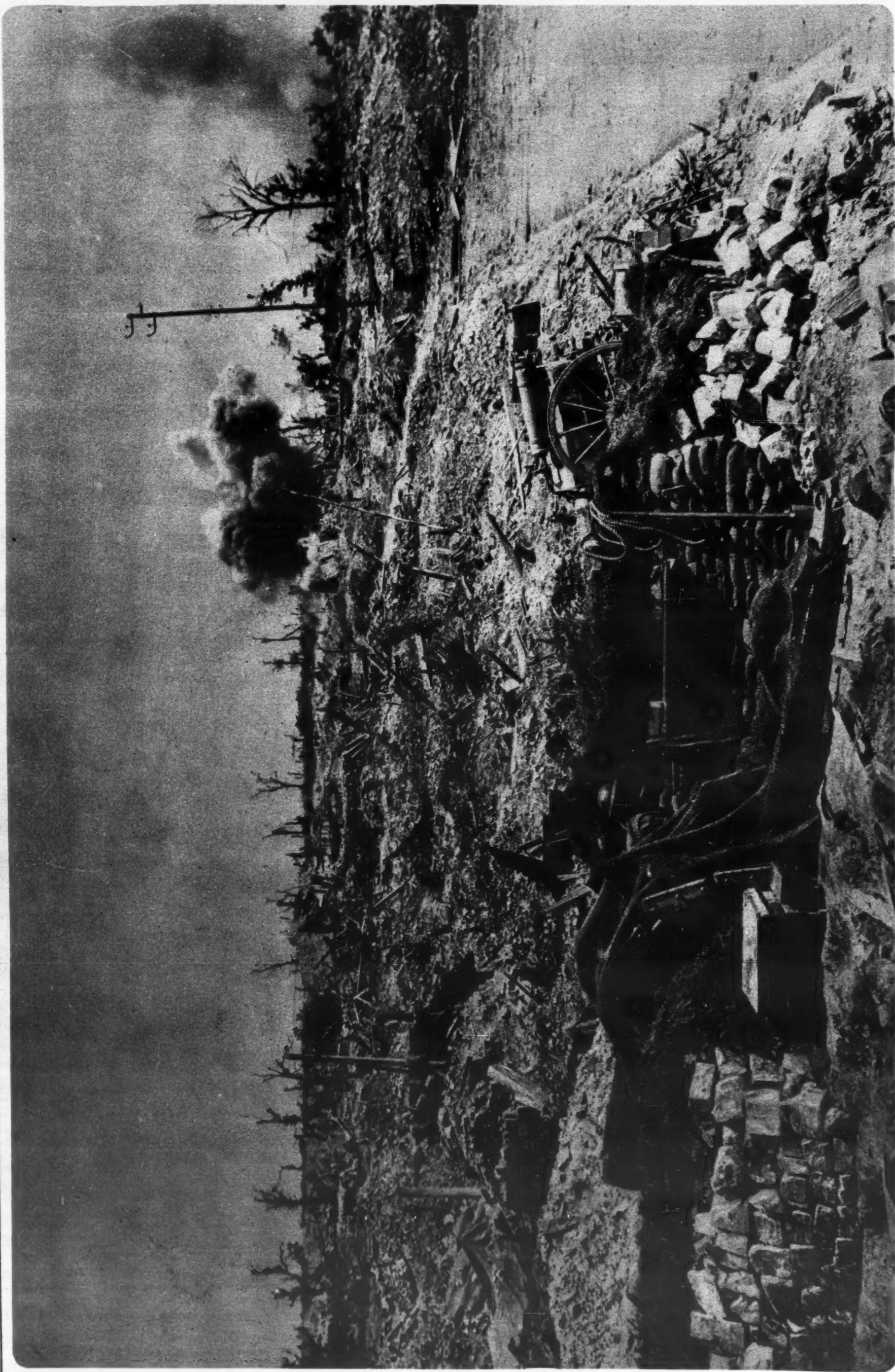


PART OF THE JUNGLE OF BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS ON THE BELGIAN COAST AT NIEUPOORT-BAINS.



TO PREVENT OUTFLANKING OPERATIONS—BELGIAN BREASTWORKS HEAVILY REINFORCED WITH BARBED WIRE ON THE NORTH SEA COAST.  
(Belgian Official Photographs from Pictorial Press.)





ON THE FIRING LINE IN FRANCE—SHELLS BURSTING NEAR A WELL-CONCEALED GUN SHELTER

(Canadian Official Photo from Western Newspaper Union.)



## Random Snapshots Taken on the Canadian Front in France



THE SO-CALLED TUMP-LINE, A METHOD OF CARRYING USED BY CANADIAN INDIANS, BEING EMPLOYED BY  
BRITISH CANADIANS TO CARRY HEAVY LOADS TO THE TRENCHES.



AN INTERESTING GROUP OF GERMAN PRISONERS JUST OUT OF THE TRENCHES. THE OLDER MAN ON THE RIGHT  
IS WEARING A BODY ARMOR MADE OF STEEL.  
(Canadian Official Photos from Western Newspaper Union.)





THE OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED BY THE ITALIANS AMID THE ALPINE HEIGHTS ARE ILLUSTRATED BY THIS PHOTOGRAPH. THE GUN IS BEING LIFTED BY A SMALL DERRICK. SOME OF THE MEN HAVE RIDDEN UP ON THE GUN AND CAN BE SEEN STRETCHING ACROSS FROM IT TO THE ROPE LADDER, AND THENCE UP THE SIDE OF THE CLIFF.

(Italian Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



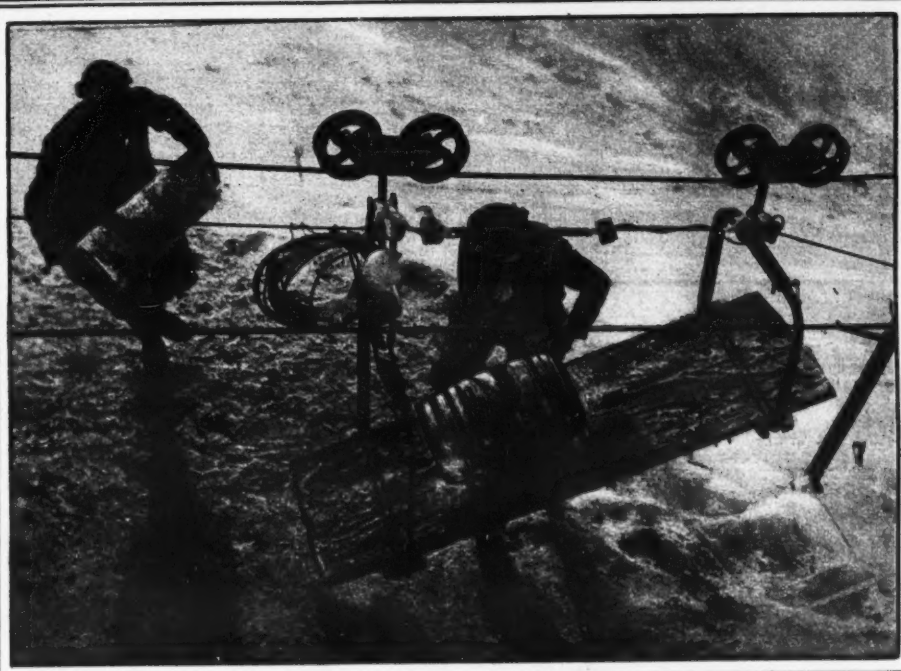
## Aerial Lines for Italian Army Transport Work



**AERIAL LINE (TELEFERICA) USED BY THE ITALIAN ARMY FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF MEN, GUNS, AND SUPPLIES.**  
(Italian Official Photo from F. L. Swaab.)

TO overcome the difficulties of transportation across the mountain heights where the Italians are fighting, a system of aerial railroads has been developed. The Italian name for one of these lines is *teleferica*. Altogether about 400 of these lines are being used by the Italian Army wherever it has been found impossible to build roads. They vary in length from 300 yards to two miles and generally run at an angle of 45 degrees from a point at the end of a road to high peaks which cannot be reached by automobiles, mountain carts, or pack mules. In not a few places they are used to span great

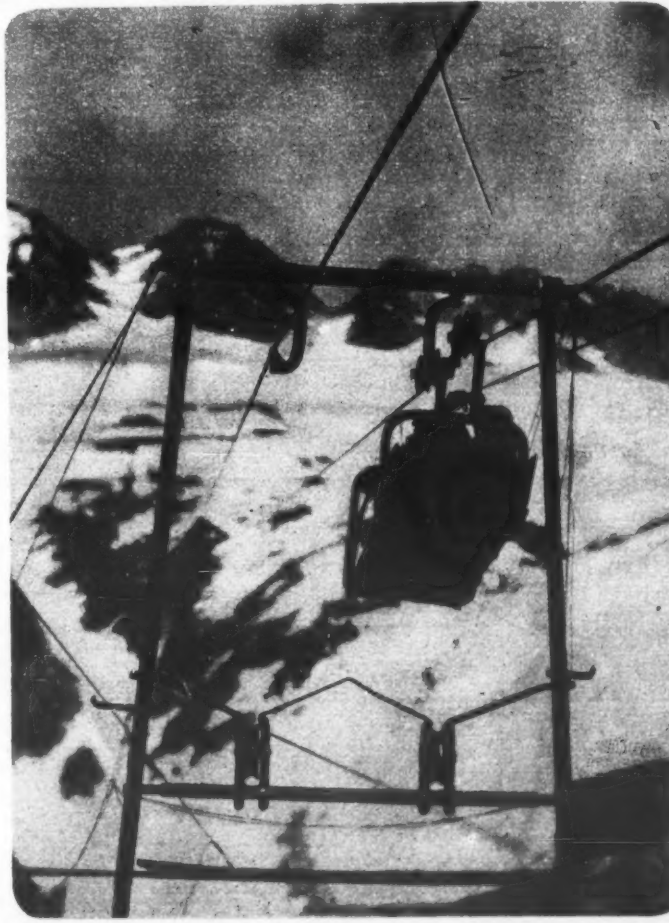
chasms between mountain tops. The motive power is electricity, for the production of which neighboring waterfalls are utilized. A *teleferica* is easily installed, sometimes in so short a time as five hours. A special corps of engineers follows closely behind the advancing army, and at times even goes ahead for the purpose of erecting and operating the aerial lines. The cars, or carriers, can carry a weight up to two tons, and are used to convey soldiers as well as arms, munitions, and food supplies. There are also special cars to bring back wounded men. Small field guns are carried by means of pulley and tackle, but larger guns are conveyed in sections.



**ARMY SUPPLIES BEING PUT ON AN AERIAL LINE FOR CONVEYANCE TO THE TOP OF A PRECIPITOUS MOUNTAIN.**  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



**AN EXAMPLE OF HOW AN AERIAL LINE HAS BEEN INSTALLED UP THE SIDE OF A MOUNTAIN FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES FROM THE VALLEY BELOW.**  
(Italian Official Photo from F. L. Swaab.)



**A CLOSER VIEW OF A TELEFERICA SHOWING HOW THE CAR IS SUSPENDED ON THE AERIAL LINE.**  
(Italian Official Photo from F. L. Swaab.)



## Where the French Have Won Back Conquered Territory



A SCENE IN  
FLANDERS  
WHERE THE  
FRENCH HAVE  
DRIVEN THE  
GERMANS BACK.  
THE FRENCH OF-  
FICER IS EXAM-  
INING THE NEW  
GERMAN LINES.

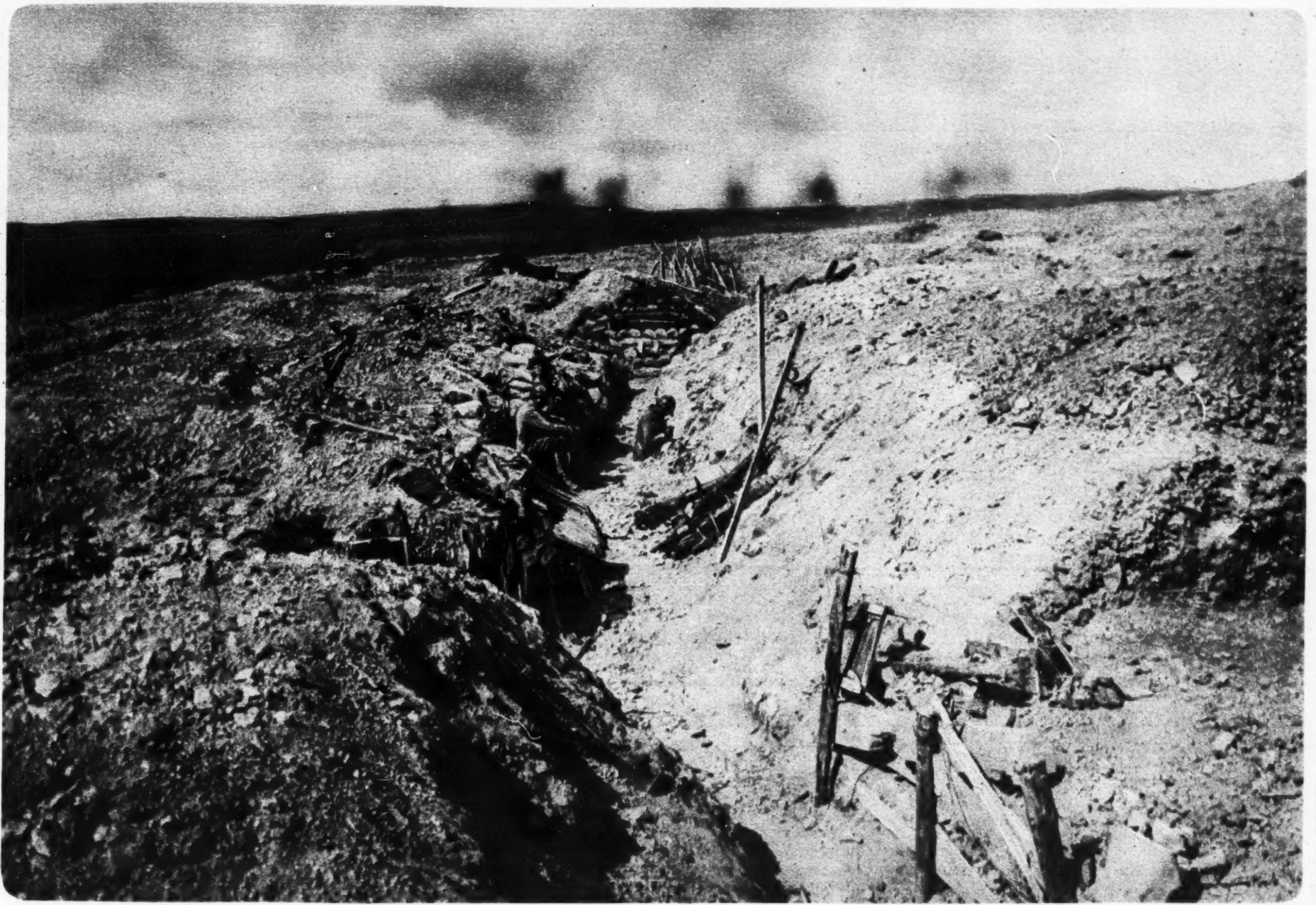
(Photo from  
Pays de France.)



GERMAN CON-  
CRETE SHELTER  
THROWN FROM  
ITS ORIGINAL PO-  
SITION AND DE-  
STROYED BY  
FRENCH SHELL  
FIRE.

(Pictorial Press  
Photo.)





A BIT OF DEAD MAN HILL (LE MORT HOMME) AFTER IT HAD BEEN PLOWED AND HARROWED BY FRENCH SHELLS AND THEN CAPTURED BY FRENCH TROOPS. THE PHOTOGRAPH GIVES ONE OF THE MOST VIVID GLIMPSES OF THE RAVAGES OF WAR.

(Pictorial Press Photo.)

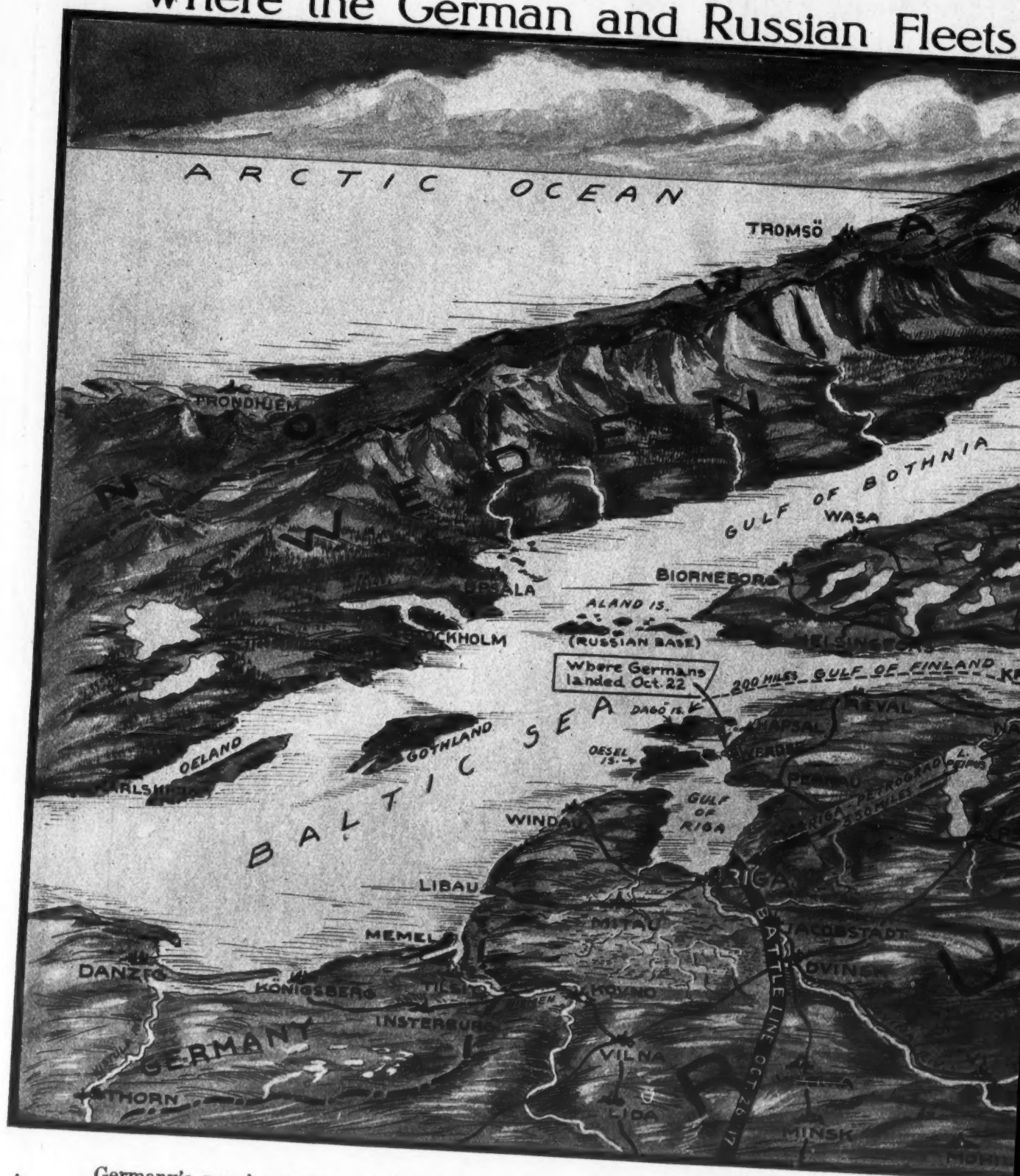


A VILLAGE AS IT APPEARED AFTER IT WAS RETAKEN FROM THE GERMANS BY THE FRENCH. THE FRENCH ARE STRENGTHENING ITS DEFENCES IN ANTICIPATION OF COUNTER ATTACKS.

(Photo from Press Illustrating Service.)



# Where the German and Russian Fleets



Germany's naval operations in the Gulf of Riga which culminated in the taking of the islands guarding its entrance and in the retreat of the Russian fleet to the Gulf of Finland are illustrated by the above picture map. It will be seen why the capture of Dago and Oesel Islands by the Germans

threatens Petrograd. The ge present moment somewhat obscur of the Germans on a line of o Riga sector is reported. About (shown in the map) was built to



# Clashed After a Long Spell of Inactivity



00024

The general situation is at the obscure, inasmuch as a withdrawal of over fifteen miles from the front. About a year ago a new railroad was built to connect Petrograd, Moscow,

and other important cities with an ice-free port on the Arctic Ocean at Alexandrovsk. This enables supplies to be conveyed by a comparatively short route from Hull on the northeast coast of England, a distance of about 1,800 miles, thereby making it possible for the Allies to help Russia.

